

# THE British-Californian

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Tenth Year

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## ENGLAND'S QUEEN CITY



THE EMPIRE HOTEL, BATH.

It has been the fortune of Bath always to be a famous town. The earliest of English poets made it the abiding place of one of his most quaintly conceived characters, and all down the long page of English literature since Chaucer's time, the city finds continual mention. The eighteenth century novelists found it irresistible as a setting for the intrigues of their fashionable world, and the playwrights—with Sheridan at their head—were not a whit behind. The nineteenth century carried on the glorious tradition even, and when nineteenth century novelists handled eighteenth century material, the ablest of them all in that department, Thackeray himself, was not slow to recognize the claims of Bath. The novelist also came in person, and at the famous Old White Hart Inn Lord Lytton and Mr. Disraeli used to alight for refreshment. The Pump Room is full of memories recalling that celebrated hautboy-player who devoted all his spare time to natural philosophy, and who at last rose to Astronomer Royal. There Cowper found a shoe-heel on the floor, and was inspired thereby to a poem which he composed on his walk homewards; and there, to recall another poetical association, Byron came as a boy. Bath, although in one sense an old-world place, has by no means stood still, for the town that stands still today must be left in the lurch tomorrow. The Town Council and citizens of Bath are at one in their endeavor to make the

town attractive, and at the same time to preserve the delicate aroma of what would once have been called "gentility," for the banalities which make the fortune of some watering-places would do the reverse for the Queen City of the West. Within recent years a multitude of improvements have been made. The management of the baths has been entirely remodelled, and everything has been done to make the appointments effective and luxurious. Throughout the entire city, electric light has been substituted for gas, and among the new buildings with which the city has been decorated is a splendid Guildhall. The architectural embellishments of the town still go on, and a recent addition to its splendors is a palatial hotel which occupies a fine site on the banks of the Avon. The structure, a picture of which is given herewith, has been designed so as to combine effect with convenience. It adjoins the Orange Grove, and looks over the Gardens, which are accessible to visitors of the hotel, while the glimpses obtained of Prior Park, Bathwick, Widcombe, Hampton, and Combe Downs, and the North Parade (where some of the scenes in "The Rivals" take place) are unsurpassed. The hotel is most beautifully appointed in every respect. There is a splendid inner and outer lounge carefully protected from draughts, and overlooking the river Avon and the Abbey.—London News.



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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Temporary Business Office, 369 Twelfth St., Oakland, Cal.

TWELVE murders, fifty robberies and twenty burglaries is San Francisco's record for the past two months. Clearly our "rehabilitation" in the matter of crime lags not.

THE calamity of April 18 did not impoverish Mayor Schmitz, at all events. Our Mayor is "doing" Europe in princely style, at a cost per day considerably in excess of his daily pay.

DR. O'DWYER, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, states that last year the people of Ireland paid for drink four times the amount of money that would make them owners of all the soil of Ireland.

THE theory is advanced that the San Francisco footpads are operating by daylight so that they will not have to take any bad money. A case of mutual distrust which presents in a nutshell the deplorable situation.

WE are pleased to note that Denicke, the volunteer soldier who murdered an unknown man on San Francisco's water-front on April 20th, is held to answer for manslaughter. The crime was unjustifiable and we hope to see the fellow punished.

THE thieving policeman John Laws, who the other day robbed a wounded citizen, is one of Father Yorke's own—as was the notorious Timothy Calnan, the policeman caught despoiling premises he was supposed to protect. And still there is no let up in Father Yorke's accusation that the "Godless education" of the American public schools is responsible for crime and graft!

SAN FRANCISCO has re-grown to the limit of her housing capacity, and no great immediate increase in population is therefore possible. This is regrettable, for there is need of more hands to do the work of the new city. Instead of talking expositions for the future booming of the city, it would seem a wiser plan to devise ways to accommodate the people now clamoring for admission.

GARRET M'ENERNEY, it transpires, was the author of the famous (or to be more correct, infamous) "death notice" of April 18, by which so many nonoffending citizens lost their lives. And this is the fellow who at Fourth of July gatherings denounced "high-handed" proceedings by the British authorities in Ireland. It takes a hypocritical "champion of the people's rights" to act the true tyrant and bully when given a little authority.

A GREAT exposition for San Francisco six years hence is talked of. The idea is a good one but hardly feasible under present conditions. Architects and builders complain bitterly of the almost insurmountable obstacles they meet with in the attempted erection of even the simplest building, and there is no reason to suppose that the contractors for great exhibition buildings would be less hindered. Let us wait awhile before assuming new burdens.

WITH crime rampant, San Francisco at this time is in urgent need of the presence of a District Attorney who will do his duty. Langdon, aspirant for the Governorship of California, was elected District Attorney but at this critical juncture he deserts his post to go gadding about the State doing cow-bell politics in his own interest. Is he a safe man to trust again? Let his present actions answer.

SIR Charles Scotter, presiding at the half-yearly meeting of London and South-Western Railway, said that from January 1, 1889, to June 30 last—seventeen and a half years—the company had carried 1,220,000,000 passengers, which nearly approached the estimated population of the world, and during the whole of that period only one passenger met with his death through accident to the train by which he was traveling. He added that it was a matter of deep regret that that record had been so disastrously broken by the Salisbury accident on July 1 last, the sole cause of which was the excessive speed—double the maximum allowed—of the train.

SAYS a local contemporary: "It is to the credit of enterprising and able San Francisco navigators and surveyors that both the big Pacific Mail liners, Manchuria and Mongolia, are not beneath the waves. The Mongolia is safe in port, while her sister ship will soon be heading this way from Honolulu. The taking of a 12,000-ton steamship off a reef in the mid-Pacific, plugging up the holes and getting her safe in harbor, is an art in which the world has too few experts, and several, evidently, live right here."

It would have done no harm to mention that they are Britons.

SAYS the "Chronicle": The "hold-ups" continue and it is evident that the first step to rid the city of the banditti infesting it must be to purge the "upper office" of the police force of the associates and friends of thieves and thugs. The government of this city at present, with a few exceptions, is a government of crooks, for crooks and by crooks. No reform will amount to anything which does not begin by pitching out of control the men who have no disposition to make the city safe, and filling their places with vigorous and honest men.

Why not meet the issue squarely and demand a change from Irish rule?

NOT only is there adulteration and fraud in the meat packing industry. According to the New York "Herald," 72 per cent of all the drugs sold in New York are adulterated, or in some other way fail to comply with the standard of the pharmacopoeia, and are consequently unlawfully sold. Only 28 per cent are absolutely or reasonably pure, and 56 per cent are so rank, so dishonestly compounded and labeled, so dangerous to life, that they call for the instant prosecution in the Criminal Court of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers.

These figures are founded upon official analysis and assay by the New York Health Department of 10,000 specimens or samples from wholesale drug establishments, either located in New York or represented by agents. In this list no account is taken of thousands of cases of criminal substitution by the retailer, who, for a trifling profit, does not hesitate to employ entirely different drugs, although cheaper, for component parts of prescriptions intrusted to him for compounding by physicians.

What graft meaner, more wicked or more baneful than the graft of adulterating or substituting medicines? The deaths it has been responsible for would doubtless make a ghastly record could they be estimated. Truly, we are a "great" country!



ADVOCATING a federal inheritance tax in this country Ridgway's Magazine remarks on the good results of the tax in Britain, saying: It is in Great Britain that the scheme of taxing the devolution of property has been most highly perfected. Against the corpus of an estate there is levied "Estate duty," ranging from 1 per cent on values of five hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars up to 28 per cent for those of five million and upward. This is assessed whether the estates devolve lineally, collaterally, or to non-relatives, and the one exemption is up to five hundred dollars. The "legacy tax" paid by all heirs before they can receive their legacies is assessed without exemptions and ranges from 3 to 10 per cent against collateral heirs, 1 per cent against those in direct line and 10 per cent flat against non-relatives. The "succession tax" with exceptions up to one hundred dollars is not paid when the property chargeable for succession pays the estate duty; otherwise the "succession tax" is from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the legacy against collaterals,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  against direct heirs and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  against non-relatives. This tax produces 19 per cent of the tax revenue of the United Kingdom, and 8 per cent of the gross income. In 1896-97 more than sixty-seven thousand estates of a value of more than two billion dollars paid ninety-one million dollars in inheritance taxes.

It is some such a law that President Roosevelt proposes. Only he would go farther and by a practical demonstration of the adage, "the power to tax is the power to destroy," he would have Congress assess so high on the progressive basis that it would be impossible for any owner of a swollen fortune to hand more than a certain sum to any one heir.

The London Daily Telegraph says that three armored cruisers now under construction—the Inflexible and Indomitable on the Clyde and the Invincible at Elswick—about which much secrecy has been maintained by the Admiralty, are in reality battleships of as heavy broadside fire as the Dreadnaught, but much faster. These vessels will in fact be the most wonderful ships ever built for any navy, in that they will have greater offensive power than any two battleships now in commission in any fleet in the world, combined with extraordinary speed, far in excess of anything hitherto attained. Following are the dimensions of these vessels: Displacement, 17,250 tons; length, 540 feet; breadth, 78 feet 6 inches; mean draft, 26 feet. Each vessel will carry eight new 12-inch guns. Although these vessels have each two guns less than the Dreadnaught, the Daily Telegraph continues: "They will have power in broadside fire, due to a new arrangement of the guns, four in two barbettes, fore and aft, with a training arc enabling them to be used on either side, and four more in two barbettes placed in the center of the ship, so as to bear on either beam, ahead or astern. They thus will have six guns for fire ahead or astern and they will be able to bring the entire armament of eight guns to bear to either port or starboard. Consequently the fire of these vessels in chasing will be as heavy as the head or stern fire of any three foreign battleships, while on the beam it will equal that of any two other battleships. These vessels are designed for a speed of twenty-five knots and may attain twenty-seven knots on their trials. They will be propelled by turbine engines."

LAWLESSNESS reigns supreme in San Francisco at the present time. Murders and robberies are of hourly occurrence, and no man or woman is safe on the street or at home. Even the police are stealing. Nor is the crime confined to the footpad fraternity. Every citizen seems to be intent upon "holding up" his fellow citizen. Mechanics have doubled the charge for their labor, landlords have doubled rentals, and everyone in every line of business seems to be on the grab for the other fellow's dollars.

For a few days following the earthquake, San Francisco was a saintly and unselfish community and we took occasion to remark that it seemed as if Christ walked the ruined city. But His visit was short, for certainly the devil reigns supreme there at this time.

And Oakland—Oakland that acted so nobly and self-sacrificingly in the days of the calamity—is developing the same greedy and dishonest traits. The very men and women who welcomed the refugees to the shelter of their roofs and the warmth of their hearths are demanding exorbitant pay for cellar accommodations, and daily evicting those too poor to meet the extortion.

All of which goes to show that man is not easily turned from the way of his inclinations, nor for long affected by warnings and examples. Nothing less than an entire wiping out of the inhabitants of our little corner of the earth, apparently, will ever make it possible for it to be peopled by a good class of citizens. The deluded reformers who think differently have our sympathy in their futile hopes.

#### BRITAIN'S INCREASED WEALTH.

Fascinating in the extreme is the story of the growth of the nation's wealth during the last fifteen years, which is told in the Government's statistical abstract for the United Kingdom, issued as a Blue-book. It is indeed a romance of millions, says the "London Mail."

One of the most interesting facts revealed is the amazing growth of the country's total wealth. Take, for instance, the income-tax returns. They show an enormous increase in the earning capacity of that portion of the community fortunate enough to suffer from this burden. Here are the figures:

	1891.	1905.
Gross income .....	£678,193,442	£912,129,680
Income taxed .....	£537,151,200	£619,328,097
Produce of ld. in £ .....	£2,238,130	£2,580,533

Turning to trade, a wonderful story of the nation's expansion is told, as may be gathered from the following summary of the situation:

1891 .....	£744,554,982	1905 .....	£972,616,444
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Separating the imports and exports, we find:

Exports.			
1891 .....	£309,113,718	1905 .....	£407,596,527
Per head .....	£6 10s. 10d.	Per head .....	£7 12s. 7d.

Imports.			
1891 .....	£435,441,264	1905 .....	£565,019,917
Per head .....	£11 10s. 5d.	Per head .....	£13 1s. 5d.

Germany is the country in which our trade shows the biggest increase, our exports last year being £42,742,800, as compared with £36,427,850 in 1904. Our imports from the United States decreased from £119,227,802 to £115,573,051, but our exports to Cousin Jonathan increased from £39,272,433 to £47,282,088.

The establishment of the Postoffice Savings Bank has been an enormous inducement to the cultivation of thrift among the workingmen of England, as the following figures show: During the past fiscal year the savers deposited £42,000,000. They also drew from the government in the form of interest on undisturbed deposits the sum of £500,000. With their savings a portion of the depositors were enabled to buy over £2,000,000 of government bonds. The government charged no commission on the purchases. There is now in the bank, excluding withdrawals during the fiscal year, the sum of £152,000,000. Financial experts declare that were it not for the facility the Postoffice Savings Bank offers to the thrifty the people's savings would not be one-half this sum. As every postoffice in the land accepts deposits, it is easy to deposit a shilling or two a week. Also, withdrawals are easy, for under the new regulations it is possible for a depositor to withdraw any sum up to £1 at any postoffice without delay.

VOTE FOR

HENRY P.

**DALTON**

(INCUMBENT)

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR  
ALAMEDA COUNTY

**INDEPENDENT**

ENDORSED BY DEMOCRATS & INDEPENDENT LEAGUE

THE PEOPLE SHUL RULE  
NOT THE CORPORATIONS & BOSSES



## KELLY AND BURKE AND SHEA

At the last banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in New York, President Roosevelt, the guest of the evening, asked Joseph I. C. Clarke, the president of the "Friendly Sons," to recite "The Fighting Race."

Mr. Clarke wrote this poem at the time of the blowing up of the Maine. Looking over the list of dead and wounded, he remarked to his wife:

"They are all there, as usual—the Irish. Yes, here we've Kelly and Burke and Shea—"

Within two hours he had finished the verses which are now recognized as a lasting tribute to the fighting qualities of the Irishman. The poem makes a point; it also expresses the conviction and the wistful pride of the old veteran.

Mr. Clarke was born in Kingstown, Ireland, July 31, 1846, and came to the United States in 1868. The greater part of his life has been spent in newspaper offices—on the New York Herald, 1870-1883; magazine editor of the New York Journal, 1883-1895; editor of the Critterion, 1898-1900; Sunday editor New York Herald, 1903-1905. He is now engaged in writing plays, work which has taken intervals of his time for a number of years.

## THE FIGHTING RACE.

By Joseph I. C. Clarke.

"Read out the names!" and Burke sat back,  
And Kelly dropped his head.  
While Shea—they call him Scholar Jack—  
Went down the list of dead.  
Officers, seamen, gunners, marines,  
The crews of the gig and yawl,  
The bearded man and the lad in his teens,  
Carpenters, coal-passers—all.  
Then, knocking the ashes from out his pipe,  
Said Burke in an offhand way:  
"We're all in that dead man's list, by Cripe!  
Kelly and Burke and Shea."  
"Well, here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for Spain,"  
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.  
  
"Wherever there's Kelly there's trouble," said Burke  
"Wherever fighting's the game,  
Or a spice of danger in grown man's work,"  
Said Kelly, "you'll find my name."  
"And do we fall short," said Burke, getting mad,  
"When it's touch and go for life?"  
Said Shea, "It's thirty-old years, bedad,  
Since I charged, to drum and fife,  
Up Marye's Heights, and my old canteen  
Stopped a rebel ball on its way.  
There were blossoms of blood on our sprigs of green—  
Kelly and Burke and Shea—  
And the dead didn't brag. "Well, here's to the flag!"  
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"I wish 'twas in Ireland, for there's the place,"  
Said Burke, "that we'd die by right,  
In the cradle of our soldier race,  
After one good stand-up fight.  
My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill,  
And fighting was not his trade;  
But his rusty pike's in the cabin still,  
With Hessian blood on the blade."  
"Aye, aye," said Kelly, "the pikes were great  
When the word was 'clear the way!'  
We were thick on the roll in Ninety-eight—  
Kelly and Burke and Shea."  
"Well, here's to the pike and the sword and the like!"  
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

And Shea, the scholar, with rising joy,  
Said, "We were at Ramillies,  
We left our bones at Fontenoy  
And up in the Pyrenees.  
Before Dunkirk, on Landen's plain,  
Cremona, Lille and Ghent,  
We're all over Austria, France and Spain,  
Wherever they pitched a tent.  
We've died for England, from Waterloo  
To Egypt and Dargal;  
And still there's enough for a corps or a crew,  
Kelly and Burke and Shea."  
"Well, here's to good honest fighting blood!"  
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Oh, the fighting races don't die out,  
If they seldom die in bed,  
For love is first in their hearts, no doubt,"  
Said Burke; then Kelly said,  
"When Michael, the Irish Archangel, stands,  
The angel with the sword,  
And the battle-dead from a hundred lands  
Are ranged in one big horde,  
Our line, that for Gabriel's trumpet waits,  
Will stretch three deep that day,  
From Jehosaphat to the Golden Gates—  
Kelly and Burke and Shea."  
"Well, here's thank God for the race and the sod!"  
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

A dispatch from Milan dated October 6, says: "The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, in session here today, voted nearly unanimously in favor of universal penny postage after an address by John Henniker Heaton, M. P., who carried the imperial penny-postage scheme through the British House of Commons in 1898."

THERE ARE OTHERS BESIDES THE FIGHTING  
(AND MODEST) RACE

A few days ago a friend called my attention to a ballad entitled "The Fighting Race," or "Kelly and Burke and Shea," of which he expressed great admiration. I had heard the name, but had never read the verses, and, on doing so, was somewhat at a loss to account for my friend's enthusiasm.

Now, I do not believe that my lack of appreciation arises from national prejudice; it certainly does not from racial prejudice, for I hold it proven beyond a doubt that the common and arbitrary division of the inhabitants of the two British Isles into Celts and Anglo-Saxons is supported by neither reason nor fact. I believe the inhabitants of both these islands to be of the same mixed blood and—except perhaps in the case of the inhabitants of Wales, the northern Highlands of Scotland, and the mountainous regions of the northwest of Ireland—this mixture to be about in the same proportion.

But the ballad, though it asserts no direct falsehood—giving only an exaggerated picture of events—does suggest a falsehood by the apparently undue prominence it gives to the "fighting race" over all other races of mankind, in that particular faculty.

On the first named head it may be worth while to remark that, if every Irishman—especially Irishmen of the Kelly and Burke and Shea type—supposed to have been at those places, had been absent from Ramillies, Dunquerque, and some of the other supposed fields of Irish heroism named by the writer, the results of those contests would not have been changed a particle; and that even at Fontenoy, in all probability, the result would have been the same also, without their help; for the truth is that the much glorified Irish brigade—an organization, by the way, not composed of Irishmen exclusively, but containing adventurers from all the three kingdoms and some from the continent—was held in reserve in that battle, and did not come into action until the British troops were in retreat. At Vinegar Hill, too, the resistance made by the fourteen thousand insurrectionists to the storming of their intrenchment was not so heroic as to furnish a very enthusiastic theme for the Celtic bards. By the way, how did Burke's grandfather get "Hessian blood" on his "blade" at Vinegar Hill?

The fact is, the career of the Irish as actual soldiers has been very brief, not beginning until 1775, when a few were enlisted in the British army for service against the revolted American colonists. Before that time their sole experience of warfare was as irregulars for a few months in Ireland and on the continent during the Jacobite wars and during the Cromwellian invasion.

But it is a pity to batter so many pretty fairy tales out of all recognition with the dull bludgeon of fact. And it is far from my intention to deny the bravery and soldier-like qualities of Irishmen. I desire only to point out that they are not the only bullets in the bandolier, and, perhaps, not of the largest calibre. Therefore, I say—but, perhaps, it were fitting that rhyme should be answered with rhyme—or doggerel:

(For the sake of unison, it were well to keep in mind that the name "Shea" is pronounced "Shay.")

From history's dawn, men have battled with men,  
For empire, for freedom, for power—  
Chaldean, Persian, the subtle Hellene,  
Phoenician from Africa's shore;  
The men that the Roman eagles bore  
From Britain to Euxine's bay,  
And Herman's stalwart sons, who swore  
To be free from Roman sway:  
Fierce fighting men—and where were then  
Kelly and Burke and Shea?

Rome's empire decayed, and her warriors died,  
But others arose in their stead,  
Who evil defied in their chivalrous pride,  
And bravely fought and bled.  
Each pledged his faith as a leal knight,  
The faith that with him lay;  
To succor the weak, to make the wrong right,  
And be ready to save as to slay:  
Heroes, yet they knew not  
Kelly and Burke and Shea!

Came the Teuton, the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Dane;  
The Dutchman, in his turn,  
Scotia's sons, who broke Albion's chain,  
On the field of Bannockburn:  
The hosts of the swarthy-cheeked Moslem, who swarmed  
From the shores of the Persian bay,  
With Koran and scimeter equally armed;  
Prepared to fight or to pray:  
Warriors stout; yet they battled without  
Kelly and Burke and Shea!

'T is said, too, the English some fighting have done,  
For a thousand years or so,  
With broadsword and partizan, sabre and gun,  
Not forgetting the good long-bow.  
In Scotland, in Palestine, France and in Spain;  
Wherever their steps might stray;  
On Africa's shore; on the raging main,  
In the wilds of America—they  
For centuries fought; ne'er giving a thought  
To Kelly and Burke and Shea!

And now come "the little brown men" ('t is odd  
Kelly and Burke and Shea!  
Since they know not your God, nor were born on "the sod,"  
But far off in heathen Cathay:  
'T is odd, I assert, but none the less true:  
Braver men never mixed in a fray;  
With weapons of war they are handy, too:  
All weapons men make to slay:  
Yet they learned not their trade in the Irish brigade;  
Kelly and Burke and Shea!



Do they rank, then, so high, your "soldier race,"  
That no other with them compare?  
Shall all humankind to these heroes give place,  
Nor venture to do and to dare?  
Have they always been heroes in fields where men  
In deadly conflict join?  
Say you so? Yet—though they stood steadfast then,  
Breasting the bayonet's foin,  
Good men and true, at Waterloo—  
They fled like hares at the Boyne.

So, Kelly and Burke and Shea, to you  
If I might give advice,  
I'd say it were wiser all brag to eschew—  
And though, in Paradise,  
You may "stretch three deep" for the angel's ken,  
In long drawn out array;  
Though Gabriel blow his trumpet then,  
Don't blow your own today:  
There's virtue, you see, in modesty,  
Kelly and Burke and Shea!

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

Santa Ana, Cal., October, '06.

### CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

Dr. John C. Branner, professor of geology in Stanford University, delivered a lecture on earthquakes recently to a large audience in the First Congregational Church, San Jose. The address was given in an easy, popular style, and yet was logical, showing the result of careful observation on the part of the speaker. It was at the same time very reassuring, and the eminence of the speaker as a scientist and an investigator gives his words the greatest possible weight. The address was in part as follows:

"Earthquakes as we commonly know them are the result of jars in the rocky surface of the earth, meaning by surface the solid crust. Of the cause of these jars there are various explanations. The most probable are three in number: Some earthquakes are caused by explosions. Others are the result of a breaking of the rocks as the result of heavy strain brought upon them. Still others come from a slipping of the rocks, one against the other.

"Those which come from explosions or from the collapse of steam are always found in volcanic regions. They have nothing in common with the California earthquakes. In such countries as Italy and South America, where volcanoes abound, water penetrating the surface of the earth comes in contact with heat, is generated into steam, and by its collapse a jar of greater or less violence is produced. In the countries named the possibility of such an earthquake always exists. California has no volcanoes, and consequently no earthquakes of this sort.

"The second sort comes when sufficiently heavy pressure is brought to bear upon a mass of rock to cause it to break. All experience shows that such pressure does exist. When this breakage occurs the resultant jar is sent through the earth's surface in all directions, and an earthquake is the result. It makes no difference whether we know what causes the pressure or not, there are plenty of evidences that it exists, that rocks have been under strain, and that they have broken as a result.

"The evidences of this are more apparent in some places than in others. If with a great cheese-knife we could cut down through the Appalachian mountains so as to leave a cross-section of that region we should see this illustrated. In some places we should see the strata of earth lying horizontally, like so many boards in a pile of lumber. Elsewhere we should see the strata running sharply up or down, or they would be squeezed up and broken in two. Along the whole region would be noted a wave-like appearance, and this would be evident whether the surface were level or mountainous. This same formation is found throughout the anthracite section of Pennsylvania. It is found in Georgia and North Carolina, and in fact in all the Atlantic Coast region. This is the result of immense pressure that has been brought to bear in some way upon these strata of earth, causing them to bend. In some cases the folds have been bent up so sharply that they have been broken and a great fracture extending a mile or more downward through the surface of the earth is the result. In the Alps strata that were originally horizontal have been pushed up and broken, until they have assumed the most complex positions.

"Imagine layers of rocks crushed together in this way until they stand up thousands of feet above their original position.

What will you have? Can you expect not to have earthquakes? In the Appalachian and Alpine types of geological structure there are fractures and faults, sometimes several miles deep. Wherever this is found it is certain that there have been earthquakes in the past and there will continue to be. Many other parts of the earth show the same formation to a greater or less extent. In many places the folds are shorter and the faults more distinct. There will be fractures of the surface hundreds of miles in extent. By surface it should of course be remembered I mean the rock formation, for if you dig down through the soil you will always come to these layers of rock of different sorts.

"The third type of earthquake is that caused by a slipping of rocks. This is the sort that we have in California. The rock layers have been broken up in a series of faults. There are great parallel lines of these fractures running the length of the State. If we had a relief map of the State you could see more clearly than I can explain it the formation of the State. There is the big Central valley, the Sacramento and San Joaquin. Parallel with this is a series of smaller valleys. These valleys are of more importance to us in some ways than is the larger valley. The Santa Clara valley is parallel with the San Joaquin. And then the Salinas valley is parallel with the Santa Clara.

"In a study of the geological formation of the State we find that these are fault valleys. One of these is a great fault which extends from Hollister, through the Santa Clara valley, up to and beyond the bay through Sonoma valley, following the line of the Eel river to the neighborhood of Eureka and out into the ocean.

"But there are other faults which are more important for our purposes than is the Santa Clara valley. One of these is along the line of the Santa Cruz mountains. It was this one which produced the recent earthquake.

"It happens in this way. There is a great rock formation, which has been fractured by some great force. If pressure is brought against one or the other of the sections until they slip, is it not reasonable to suppose that the resulting jar will be communicated to the earth's surface, of which the rocks form a part? If we were on such a formation as large as this church it would shake us up, when the fragments slipped past each other. But instead of one of such size we have one several hundred miles long. When that slips, whether the movement be great or small, it will produce a jar. Ever since I have been in California I have been making a study of the geology of the Santa Cruz range of mountains. The work of mapping out the fault which lies along its surface was completed about six weeks ago. Immediately after the earthquake I went out to see if these fault lines had been doing any business. I found, as I expected, that they had.

"Where we had located the line on the map was a great furrow, marking the line of the disturbance. Roads were pushed out of their places, pipes were broken, fences were disarranged, and the surface of the earth was broken up on the summit of the range along the full extent of the fault line, and all of the manifestations of a violent character were within a very short distance of the line.

"This fault begins a short distance south of San Francisco. That city is not along the line of the fracture, as it enters the ocean near Mussel Rock. From there it runs over the mountain, through San Andreas lake, through the village of Woodside, over Black mountain, along Stevens Creek canyon, across Campbell creek two miles above Saratoga, through Wright's station and Skyland. Along this course we traced the disturbance and it was marked in a perfectly distinct way. It showed a lateral displacement of at least eight and a half feet. There was no vertical displacement. Of this movement there were evidences in great abundance. Near the coast a road is broken and thrown out several feet. At Woodside a six-foot displacement was noted. A water pipe was broken in two and the ends are seventy-three inches apart. A fence has been offset eight feet. At another point a fence was jammed together the length of a panel. Some water pipes were found which were telescoped. Near Woodside the fault ran under a big oak tree, which was uprooted. In Stevens creek canyon were landslides without number. Near Skyland a house was broken in two.

"The greatest effect of the slipping of the fault was noticed in the trees. The houses did not seem to be much more badly damaged there than they are in the valley; but limbs of trees



were snapped off. Trees were uprooted. On the other side of Loma Prieta, along the line of the fault, the forest looked as though a swath had been cut through it two hundred feet in width. At Black mountain I found beside the main fault, which ran through the mountain, a sort of branch. Following this the whole side of the mountain seemed to be shattered as though it had been picked up and allowed to drop. In a little over a mile I counted no less than 345 cracks running in every conceivable direction.

"I am sure that the slippage of the fracture was at least eight or nine feet. The fault was an old one. All the large surface stones had been previously broken up. The soil was deep and was not in a condition to show the full extent of the movement.

"Although I have not made a personal examination of the territory north of San Francisco, I am sure the same fault extends to that region. After leaving the coast it follows the bed of the ocean to Bolinas Bay, to Tomales Bay, then to Fort Ross, over the hill to the bed of the Wallala river and the Garcia river, thence to a point near Manchester, where it enters the ocean again. This is undoubtedly responsible for the great disturbance in that region.

"Some people are surprised that there was no tidal wave overwhelming Santa Cruz. Many expected to see one coming up the Santa Clara valley from San Francisco Bay. The explanation of this is simple. The movement was lateral and could not cause a wave. If a vertical movement of the same extent had come there would certainly have been a wave of probably considerable size. There need be no fear, however, that San Jose will ever be overwhelmed by one. The configuration of the bay is such that it could not get there; at least until the people had time to get safely out of its way.

"As to the cause of the pressure which produced this slipping there are three theories. I will give them to you and let you take your choice. The first is that the increase of temperature in the earth, gradually coming toward the surface, has caused an expansion of the rock and a consequent pressure outward. The second is that rocks which were hot have become cooler and contracted, producing a strain in the other direction. The third is that the shifting of the load on top of the earth produces the pressure. It is as though Mt. Hamilton were transferred to the Santa Cruz mountains. The shifting is not accomplished in this way, of course, but it is continually going on by the streams carrying sand and mud from one section to another.

"The question is sometimes asked seriously whether the weather has anything to do with causing earthquakes. The question has been given serious consideration. Scientists have made lists of all earthquakes that have been known, have tabulated them, have noted the phases of the moon, have taken into consideration the weather condition. Their conclusion is that if there is an earthquake just ready to go off, a change in barometric pressure may start it. But it is not possible to conceive of an earthquake being created by weather of any sort.

"It was expected when I was invited here, of course, that I would soothe your troubled spirits and explain away all possibility of a repetition of the shock of a month ago. Well, I shall leave prophecy to the prophets. That is not in my line. I cannot tell whether there will be another earthquake or not.

"My confidence, however, is based on this fact. The rocks forming the crust of the earth on the coast have been broken up so by the past disturbances that no great strain can accumulate. The faults slip more easily than if they were two masses of solid stone pressing against each other. Our hope is that the little earthquakes may continue. They relieve the strain, and do not give an opportunity for any great pressure to develop.

"So far as this matter is concerned, however, there is no part of the world that has any assurance that it will be free from temblors. Missouri had a very severe earthquake a great many years ago, and yet if scientists had been asked to pick out a section that would probably be free from earthquakes that would likely have been the spot they would have settled on. So much for prophecy. I feel safe in saying, though, that California will probably never experience any violently destructive shock, and for the reason I have mentioned.

"There is one lesson which the earthquake has taught us. That is that if houses are properly built there is no danger from the heaviest shocks we have ever had. A strong, well put up structure will stand the shake without endangering the lives of its occupants."

In response to a question from the audience as to the cause of the apparently perpendicular movement that has been noticed in many of the shocks Professor Branner stated that while the jar was created by a lateral slipping, the movement spread through the surface of the earth in all directions. The record of the seismograph shows that this is true, and it is no proof that the theory is wrong.

## Bank Commissioners' Report and Examination

*Made in Compliance with Law*

STATEMENT showing the financial condition of The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, doing business at San Francisco, County of San Francisco, on the 11th day of September, 1906, at the close of business:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bank premises .....	\$ 566,038.03	Reserve fund .....	\$ 3,512,764.01
Other real estate.....	254,949.92	Due depositors .....	54,754,399.35
Invested in bonds.....	23,342,169.83	Interest collected .....	450,687.94
Loans on real estate.....	32,189,002.68	Rents, exchange, etc.....	82,153.75
Loans and discounts.....	860,040.00	Other liabilities .....	27,947.63
Cash balances .....	1,299,711.63		
Furniture, fixtures, etc.....	1,521.60		
Expenses, taxes, etc.....	48,309.01		
Other assets .....	266,209.98		
Total resources .....	\$58,827,952.68	Total liabilities .....	\$58,827,952.68

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }  
County of San Francisco } ss.

I solemnly swear that I will truly answer all questions of the Bank Commissioners, concerning the affairs of The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society; the character and value of its assets, and the amount of its liabilities; and that I will in no respect misrepresent or conceal anything relative to the true condition of said Bank.

R. M. TOBIN.  
D. J. BUCKLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of September, 1906.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, Bank Commissioner.



## British News in Brief

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press*

Two sites for district free libraries have been gifted to Dundee.

At Conway the Welsh rifle championship was won by Lieutenant Davies, the King's prizeman.

There is at present a big demand for Kent sheep for export, the buyers in most cases being Argentinos.

The surplus from the Eisteddfod held at Carnarvon amounts to nearly £2,000, the largest surplus ever recorded.

From Lagos alone 10,000 bales of cotton, representing from £100,000 to £150,000, will be landed at Liverpool this year.

Cowper's sofa, made famous by his poem, "The Sofa," an old-fashioned couch covered in green cretonne, was sold by auction at East Dereham recently and realized £4 4s.

Very Rev. Charles William Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely, has been appointed Bishop of Truro, in succession to the Right Rev. John Gott, deceased.

In November the Dickens Fellowship Dramatic Club, of which Mr. Tree is now president, in succession to the late Mr. Toole, will produce a new Dickens' play, entitled "The Home of Dombey."

To prepare soldiers for civil life after leaving the colors, Lord Roberts is giving his assistance towards the erection of an institute at his birthplace, Cawnpore, India, to be called after himself.

The Manitoba government has decided that after January 1st, 1907, the British flag must fly over every public school in the Province during school hours.

Edinburgh Board of Works are taking active steps for the preservation of what remains of the Standing Stones or Stenness, in Orkney—next to Stonehenge, the most interesting Druidical relic in the three kingdoms.

It is proposed to construct at Kinlochleven, on the borders of Inverness-shire and Argyllshire, a reservoir similar to the aluminium works near the Falls of Foyers, at an estimated cost of £500,000, which, when completed, will be the largest largest artificial reservoir in Europe.

The Marquis of Anglesey, his mother, Lady Alexander Paget, and his brother, Lord Victor Paget, are taking daily lessons in Welsh from the village schoolmaster at Plasnewydd. He declares that he is determined to be able to talk to his tenants in their own language.

Sir William H. Bailey, in his inaugural address to the Library Association of the United Kingdom at Bradford, stated that there are 5,809,196 books now in the Free Libraries of the United Kingdom, and nearly 50,000,000 readers used these institutions last year.

The best annual report in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway has just been sent out to the shareholders. It is the twenty-fifth in number, and shows gross earnings of \$61,669,758, with working expenses of \$38,696,445, leaving net earnings of \$22,973,312.

Sir William Treloar, Alderman of the city of London, has been elected Lord Mayor of London in succession to Walter Vaughan Morgan. Sir William has been known as the "children's Alderman," because of his many benefactions to the children of the slums.

Lieutenant Damant and Gunner Catto, from H. M. S. Spanker, as the outcome of naval investigation of deep-sea diving, have just descended in a Scottish loch in diving suits to the depth of thirty-five fathoms, or 210 feet, a record for the British isles, and probably for the world.

The gift of citizens of London to His Majesty's ship London consists of a silver shield to be competed for by the guns' crews periodically, a silk ensign, a bell (weighing half a ton) modelled from one of the famous Bow bells, with a silver bracket and some plate for the officers' mess, including a centre-piece representing the Tower of London, and some fruit dishes with the City's "griffin" in the handles.

A glorious page of military history is recalled by the death, which occurred at his daughter's residence, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, of Color-sergeant Edward Zeer of the Somerset Light Infantry. Deceased, who was 89 years of age, was the last survivor of the British force which withstood a six month's siege at Jellalabad during the first Afghan war in 1842.

Manchester capitalists interested in the cotton trade are now sinking huge sums in the weaving mills in India.

Bombay is rapidly becoming an important cotton-spinning and manufacturing center, dozens of factories having sprung up there. Lancashire-trained men are going out to India to take up responsible and remunerative positions in the newly-erected mills.

Dr. Alexander Bell, the distinguished inventor, is continuing his investigations in the nature of aerial navigation at his residence in Cape Breton, N. S. Within two years he expects to have completed a ship that will sail in the air or on water, with all chances of fatal accidents reduced to a minimum. His airship will be constructed with a balloon and air-steering appliances.

Some remarkable facts concerning the enormous extent of the London County Council's educational work are disclosed in a report presented to the Council recently for adoption. The gross cost of the Council's educational system is given as £5,000,000 yearly, and the net cost as £3,000,000, four-fifths of which is allotted to elementary and one-fifth to secondary education. The staff of the various elementary schools numbers 20,000, and their salaries amount to £2,000,000. The number of children on the school rolls is returned as 750,000, and during the past year they used 5,000,000 copy books.

Carnarvon Castle is now showing signs of the wear and tear of its seven hundred years, and the increasing decay of its walls has caused much uneasiness. It is, therefore, to be thoroughly restored on the initiative of the King, and the Office of Works is to send its architect to the spot to confer with the warden, Sir John Puleston, as to beginning operations at once. The castle is best known as the reputed birthplace of Edward II, the first Prince of Wales, but some authorities deny this, and state that it was built by Edward II himself.

The new City Hall, Belfast, a magnificent building, which has been in course of construction for about six years, and has cost between £400,000 and £500,000, was opened last month by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Aberdeen. The building occupies an acre and a half of ground. The principal facade is 300 feet long, the side facades are 230 feet long, the height of the towers at the four corners of the building 115 feet, and the height of the main dome is 175 feet. The principal feature of the building is the main dome over the entrance hall, which not only forms an exterior feature, but an internal one also. This internal dome and entrance hall is treated with a marble scheme, in which the most beautiful Greek and Italian marbles have been used; Carrara, Pavonnazzo, Brescia, and Cippolino marbles have all contributed to the general scheme, but the principal point of beauty lies in the monolithic Cippolino columns forming the colonnade at the first floor landing.

At the Braemar gathering the meeting was held for the first time in the new ground which the Duke of Fire has presented to the Braemar Royal Highland Society. This ground is, in future, to be called the Princess Royal Park, and a large sum of money has been laid out on it. There was an enormous gathering, chiefly drawn from the north-eastern counties. The great event of the day was the march of 250 clansmen dressed in the historic tartans of the different clans and carrying formidable Lochaber axes, claymores and pikes. The clansmen looked very picturesque in the bright sun, and the march around great enthusiasm.

Sir John Fisher, the brains of the admiralty, has just asked the co-operation of all workmen at the government dock-yards, and invites them to contribute suggestions for the improvement of tools and methods of work and any other matters which they think will be of assistance to the navy. A committee of naval officers is to sit once a month to consider and adjudicate on the suggestions received. The sum of £1000 will be distributed in prizes to those whose suggestions are accepted and also be given to workmen and a forty-eight hour week established at all dock-yards after October. The premium system of pay will also be adopted. Expert workmen will thus be able to materially increase their pay by finishing work in less time than usually allowed.

In regard to cheese imports a British concern states that out of a total import of 130,062 tons of cheese into the United Kingdom for the year ended June 30th last, 95,884 tons came from Canada, which was over eight times the quantity received from the next largest exporting country, Holland. Canadian cheese is not only capturing the bulk of English markets, but is securing higher prices.



## COMPOSER OF "THE MAPLE LEAF."

Alexander Muir, composer of Canada's national hymn, "The Maple Leaf Forever," and who recently passed away, was known and honored throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and there scarcely exists a school child who has not carolled the pretty musical measures of the "song" that made him famous, and that will serve to perpetuate his name to future generations of Canadians.

The Composer of "The Maple Leaf Forever" was born in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, where his father was schoolmaster, and it was when he was a baby that his family left Scotland for Canada.

It was an October day in 1867 that Alexander Muir, then a vigorous young man, walked with a friend in a Toronto garden. The dying maple leaves were falling from the trees, and one fluttered down on to the coat sleeve of Alexander, and stayed there because of the roughness of the cloth. He tried to brush it away. He thought he had done so. But no, it was still there. Its tenacity made an impression upon him. Then he was struck by the beauty of its crimson and gold hues.

"You have been writing verses; why not write a song about the maple leaf?" asked his companion, as they were saying farewell. Muir went home, and, in less than two hours, he had written the poem that has made his name known in every part of Canada. When romping with his children the next day he repeated aloud the words of the poem, and his wife, who heard them, suggested that he should set them to music. Several melodies he tried did not please him, but at last he composed one himself, and the splendid tune that has inspired thousands and thousands was at last on paper. The poem vibrates with love for Canada, for England, for Ireland, and for Scotland. Soon after Muir had composed it, he sang the song to a party of friends, and one, Edward Lawson, then well known in musical circles in Toronto, and an appreciative listener, insisted that the song should be published. He took Mr. Muir to a newspaper office, and arrangements were made for publication. One thousand copies were struck off and placed on sale. The composer received an account for thirty dollars, the cost of the edition. He was surprised. He had not expected to have been called upon to pay. But he afterwards received four dollars for the song. He was out of pocket to the extent of twenty-six dollars! He ever remained so.

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND EDUCATION.

At the present moment the country is being torn with passion over the Education Bill, which promises to develop one of the acutest crises in English history since the time of the Reform Bill. Judging from the numerous occasions on which the writer has been spoken to about this question since coming to California, it would seem that it is one which not only is of interest, but one about which there is very considerable misconception. Until comparatively late in the first half of the last century the English government did not attach the slightest value to education, and was perfectly content to leave the education of the masses to the generosity of a few far-seeing clergy and laity. The first attempt at popular education, in fact, was made by the (Church) Society for Promoting Christian knowledge, in the very opening years of the eighteenth century. Ultimately, however, the State saw that education was, to say the least, useful to the nation, so the scheme of "grants" was evolved. Practically the State announced that it would pay about \$5 per head per annum for every child properly instructed in elementary subjects. The State allowed anyone of any responsibility to open schools, and paid the grants upon receipt of a satisfactory report from the government inspectors. The State did not build the school or train the teachers, neither did it maintain the schools or pay the teachers. It simply paid \$5 per child per annum, that is to say, the State paid solely for work done, for the finished product. Now \$5 a head does not keep a school going, not even in England. Where, then, did the money come from to build schools, and pay for their maintenance—salaries, heating, repair of fabric, etc? This money came from the pockets of the charitable—it was voluntarily subscribed by educational enthusiasts, hence the term "voluntary schools." Who were these educational enthusiasts these people who were willing to pour out their money in this truly national cause? They were, by an overwhelming majority, members of the Church of England. All the

churches had an equal opportunity, all had the same responsibility, all would have shared the State "grants," all should have shown the same educational zeal—but the English Church and the Roman Catholic body alone rose to the opportunity. The English Church built schools in almost every parish, built training colleges in which to train the teachers, maintained the schools, paid the teachers, and supplied everything demanded by the State as "necessary for education." She spent on this work during the nineteenth century a sum of no less than \$200,000,000. This is her crime! This is why she has aroused the implacable hatred of the political dissenters—that she alone bore the burden and heat of the day. The dissenters complain that half the children of the country are in schools owned by the Church, that while there (receiving, be it noted, free education at the hands of the Church of England), dissenting children are forced to breathe a "church atmosphere."—Pacific Churchman.

In an address before the Dover Chamber of Commerce the President of that body announced his belief that the Government would create a Ministry of Commerce in the autumn, and that the first minister would be Sir William Henry Holland, M. P.

Visitors to London are generally impressed with the efficiency of the police. The "Bobby" of the metropolis combines sagacity and good sense with coolness, ingenuity and inexhaustible patience.—"News-Tribune," Detroit.

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## NELSON

October 21, 1805-1906.

May the great God whom I adore grant to my country and for the good of Europe a great and glorious victory and may no misconduct in anyone tarnish it, and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature of the British fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to He who gave it and may His blessing light upon my endeavors for serving my country faithfully.

Into His keeping I resign myself and that just cause which is entrusted to me to defend. (From the Admiral's private log; "with the combined fleets of France and Spain now distant fifteen miles.")

"Which is entrusted to me to defend!"

Illustrious seaman, on your battle bays,  
The honors of a century attend;  
These hundred years but serve to link our days  
With yours, great captain, who dared pray to Heaven,  
In that "just cause" for which your life was given.

Dwell on this prayer, ye countrymen of his  
Who held inviolate your island shores;  
Resolve this day his fame shall never dim  
Whilst oceans leap or whilst a breaker roars;  
Your frontiers lie upon the foeman's coast;  
Shall party strife leave that an empty boast?

These days, the leprosy of party hate  
Brings atrophy to callow hands that hold  
In slackened grip the chariot reins of State.  
We hail the demagogue by peace grown bold,  
Blind to a past that points our present need  
We pawn our glory to base party greed.

Humanity—at which the braggart sneers—  
Our Nelson prayed might dominate his fleet.  
Humanity—with no ignoble fears—  
Stirred that great heart throughout the battle heat,  
His life resigned to God in patriot mood,  
"For Britain's glory and for Europe's good."

From narrow seas that never knew his keel,  
This battle prayer of Nelson calls anew.  
Humanity! Our ally sheathes her steel  
And tenders mercy to a broken foe,  
In council halls that ward the Northern Way,  
The soul of Britain's Nelson lives today.

God! Thou art mighty; at Thy throne He bound  
In wait our victory, or life, or death.  
Hear this last prayer: When war's fierce trumpets sound  
Our country's call, we ask no mortal wreath;  
When allied foemen slip their hounds of war  
To Britain grant again a Trafalgar.

FRANCIS L. G. HARDEN.

San Francisco.

## AFRICA'S RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

The greatest advance which has been made toward a realization of Cecil Rhodes' daring conception of the Cape to Cairo railroad is impressively displayed by the recent announcement that the rail head had reached Broken Hill, in British Central Africa. The length of Africa from north to south along the line of the road is about 4000 miles. The portion of the road now in actual operation is 2016 miles long, but the distance remaining to be covered is even less than these figures seem to indicate, for railroad construction is going on southwardly from Egypt, and when the line from South Africa penetrates the Soudan it will make connections forming a continuous rail route across the continent. It is not many years since Africa was known as the Dark Continent. The region in which railroad construction is going on is that in which Livingstone labored and in which he died in 1873. At that time the idea that the next generation would see the locomotive in the heart of Africa would have been regarded as the dream of a madman.

It has been discovered in Toronto that picture postcards by the thousands are being sold there, chiefly to American tourists, with a representation of the Toronto Armouries, the military headquarters of the city, with three large and flaunting United States flags flying from the pinnacles of the building. Imagine the anger of American citizens if Union Jacks were to be pictured as waving over the headquarters of American soldiers here, or the Chicago postoffice or other official building! Yet the card monstrosity first mentioned is being regularly sold by a large firm of dealers in Toronto. It happens that the firm is an American one doing business in Toronto, and it gets its cards made in Germany. Here is another case of insult to Britain in "made in Germany" goods. It is peculiar, though, if the Germans put the flags on without being ordered. For it is hardly likely that they think there is only one flag on the American continent, at least if their commercial knowledge is as perfect as it is generally credited with being.—British American.

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Teutonic ..	9,984	582 "
Adriatic ..	24,000	726 "
Baltic ..	24,000	726 "
Cedric ..	21,035	700 "
Celtic ..	20,904	700 "
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Cretic ..	13,507	601 "
Cymric ..	13,096	600 "
Canopic ..	12,097	600 "
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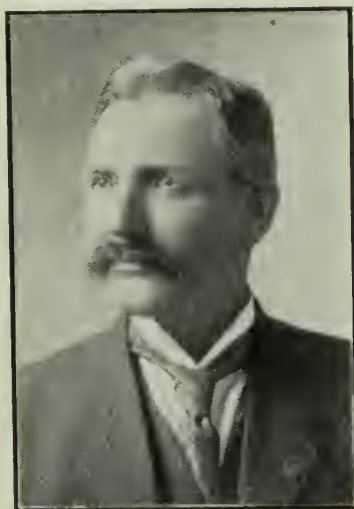
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207 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco



## THE CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR.

With the approach of election day on November 6th, the State campaign assumes a hue indicating the result. This is only customary and to be expected, for after the candidates and orators have made their issues before the people, the



JAMES N. GILLETT.  
Republican Candidate for Congress.

trend of public sentiment does not take long to assert itself.

That James N. Gillett, the Republican nominee for Governor, will be elected is now conceded by all who are in touch with the situation. The reasons why this should be are readily apparent. In the first place, Gillett is the standard bearer of the dominant political party of the State. Though originally Democratic, California has been steadily building up as a Republican State for many years past, until now, its normal party majority out of its voting population of 400,000 is, in

conservative figures, 50,000. With this for a start, Gillett naturally occupies a commanding position in the contest. A strict party vote is never cast though in a gubernatorial fight, for the reason that many other issues are always injected and affect the voting public. This year the principal attack on the Republican nominee has been that he is opposed to labor interests. The issue is a false one in many respects and has simply been raised to create political capital for the opposition. The history of this labor attack on Gillett is very interesting.

A few days before the nominating convention of Republicans met at Santa Cruz, a dispatch was received at San Francisco from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers, who is a Democrat, defied the Republicans to nominate Gillett, stating that if they did so, he would call upon the labor interests of California to fight him. Gompers' onslaught was caused by Gillett's refusal to take orders from the Labor Lobby at Washington in connection with some measures that were pending there. Gompers announced at the time that those Congressmen who refused to stand with the labor unions in the national Congress would be fought at the polls, and he has already engaged in one issue of the kind, having contested with his labor forces the election of Congressman Littlefield of Maine. The fact that Littlefield was elected did not deter Gompers, however, from throwing down the gauntlet as regards Gillett.

When Gompers made this remarkable assertion, the Republicans did not hesitate to lock horns with him. They denied the right of a Democratic labor leader to dictate to the Republicans of California who their nominee should be for Governor. Many of those who for factional reasons were up to that time opposed to Gillett, lined up with him as soon as they learned of the tyrannical stand taken by Gompers and the result was that Gillett was nominated by an overwhelming majority at Santa Cruz.

In order to fight him at the polls, Gompers then issued orders for his followers to line up behind Bell, the nominee of the Democratic party. This was done, and Bell at once went out into the State denouncing Gillett, declaring him to be an enemy of labor and asserting that he was nominated with a railroad collar around his neck. Bell's campaign along these lines has repelled the conservative and sober citizens of the State. They do not like a candidate who relies upon mudslinging to carry himself into office, especially so when it has been so very apparent that the charges and abuse are all unmerited and absolutely unjust. Bell, however, has paid no heed to the truth of conditions, but started out and has made his campaign right along with volleys of personal abuse and relying principally upon the turbulent elements of the State to carry him into office. Symbols of his campaign indicate the lines upon which it is being made. His followers armed with cow-bells and everything that can produce noise create pandemonium at his meetings, which for demagoguery and

appeals to the passions are the most pronounced of anything of that description the State has seen since the days of the Kearney sand-lotters.

As compared with this, Gillett has made a clean, manly fight. He has declined to stoop to personal abuse of his opponent and has relied upon the strict merits and conditions of his campaign. He has pointed out to the voters that they are indebted to the Republican party, not only for the prosperity the country is enjoying, but for every remedial measure of importance that has been enacted in the past quarter of a century. He has recalled to their minds, the fact that during the only Democratic administrations the country has seen since the Civil War—those of Cleveland—conditions of prosperity were quickly changed to adversity. Banks closed their doors, factories and industries of all descriptions were compelled to shut down, and it was not until the Republicans again took the reins, that the country was enabled to once more resume the active progressiveness that has been so noticeable during Republican rule.

With reference to the specific charges against him, Gillett has made short work of the arguments of his opponent. He has shown that instead of being the enemy of labor, he has ever since he entered into public life, voted for every measure in the interests of the workingmen that was just and right. He supported with his vote, the Eight-Hour Law, both in the State Legislature and Washington, the charge of Gompers that he voted against that measure being false, as is shown in the Congressional Record. On the particular occasion to which Gompers alludes, that of the vote on the Eight-Hour Bill for the Panama Canal, Gillett was absent, sick, and did not vote at all. As a matter of fact, that measure was not in the interests of the American workingman, for had it become a law, it would have simply benefitted the Jamaica negroes and coolies who perform the manual labor of the canal zone.

As regards the Anti-Injunction Bill, the facts are that the measure has never yet reached a vote at Washington, having been referred by the Judiciary Committee of the House to a special committee of three, which is to report at the next session of Congress. This is the enactment that has created the principal antagonism on the part of Gompers, for he was very anxious to put through a bill so palpably unfair to all property rights, that the conservative men of the entire nation declared strongly against it.

The personality of Mr. Gillett is interesting. He was born in Viroqua, Wisconsin, September 20, 1860. After receiving a High School education in his native State, he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1881. Three years later he decided to cast his lot in the "Far West," and came to California and located in Humboldt county, where he has resided ever since.

He arrived in California absolutely dependent upon his own mental and physical resources, and in order to secure funds with which to equip a law office, he went into the redwoods of Humboldt and worked for over a year as a logger and lumberman. With the funds thus accumulated by manual toil he opened an office at Eureka and engaged in the practice of his profession with such success that in 1888 he was appointed City Attorney. He held that office for six years, and in 1896 was elected to the State Senate from the First District, consisting of the counties of Humboldt and Del Norte. In 1902 he was nominated for Congress in the First District, consisting of nineteen counties, and after a hard-fought and earnest campaign, carried the District safely into the Republican column. In 1904 he was re-nominated and re-elected to Congress, and is still serving the people in that capacity.

His public record is unassailable. As City Attorney no one was ever more faithful to the interests of Eureka, and in the State Senate no vote or act of his upon any question has been criticised as prompted by any motive other than that of a high sense of duty to his constituents and the people of the State. During his services in the State Legislature he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and ably handled the many important issues that came before that body. On his election to Congress he was appointed to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and was brought into national notice by the prominent part he played in the impeachment proceedings against U. S. Judge Swayne of Florida. Mr. Gillett is recognized as one of the most able members of the House of Representatives, and as he is an indefatigable worker he has been able to secure for his District the bounteous results of well-directed efforts.



In the Governor's chair, Mr. Gillett will be one the fittest men ever elected to that office. The interests of all will be treated by him on the lines of justice and subject to no other consideration. He will represent every interest in the State and his record shows that he will do so faithfully and well. The charge that he is dominated by the Southern Pacific Railroad or any other corporation is too absurd to need but passing attention, for his record on that subject is the best answer to any charge of the kind. As a member of the State Senate, he not only refused to take the Railroad programme when the orders were to elect Colonel D. M. Burns to the United States Senate, but fought the proposition vigorously, Mr. Gillett being in fact one of those chiefly instrumental in bringing about the election of Senator Bard. He has shown his absolute independence on every occasion when the test has been made. As soon as he satisfies himself what is right, he nails his colors there regardless of every other consideration. Able, conservative, intelligent and strong in mind as well as of body, James N. Gillett is worthy in every way of the high honor he seeks and the people of California will make no mistake when they return him Governor by a huge majority next month.

#### MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BRITON.

There are, we fancy, very few people who know that the great Napoleon once applied for permission to enter the British navy. Such, however, according to the Naval and Military Record, is the fact, and Mr. Goschen has recently discovered in the archives of the admiralty the original letter in which the request is made by Bonaparte, then a student at Brenne. He was, as everyone knows, then preparing for a military career, but the school inspectors reported that he would make an excellent naval officer, and Sir William Fraser relates that his application was due to the influence of his fellow student, Lalwey, afterwards Lord Wellock.

Our contemporary adds: "Bonaparte, when sending the

letter, expressed his belief that the application would not be successful, because, though not religious himself, he came of a Catholic family, and at that time Catholics were not welcome in British warships. As we all know, Bonaparte proved a true prophet. Singularly enough, it was only chance which at a later date prevented him from entering the British army. Paoli, the Corsican 'patriot,' strongly urged him to do so. Paoli at that time had some influence in British military circles, and would have procured Napoleon a commission.

#### OLD LONDON STREET NAMES.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, S. F.

Editor, British Californian—Dear Sir:

The article on Old Street Names and Tavern Signs in London published in your last number is a most interesting one, and has suggested to me the following remarks:

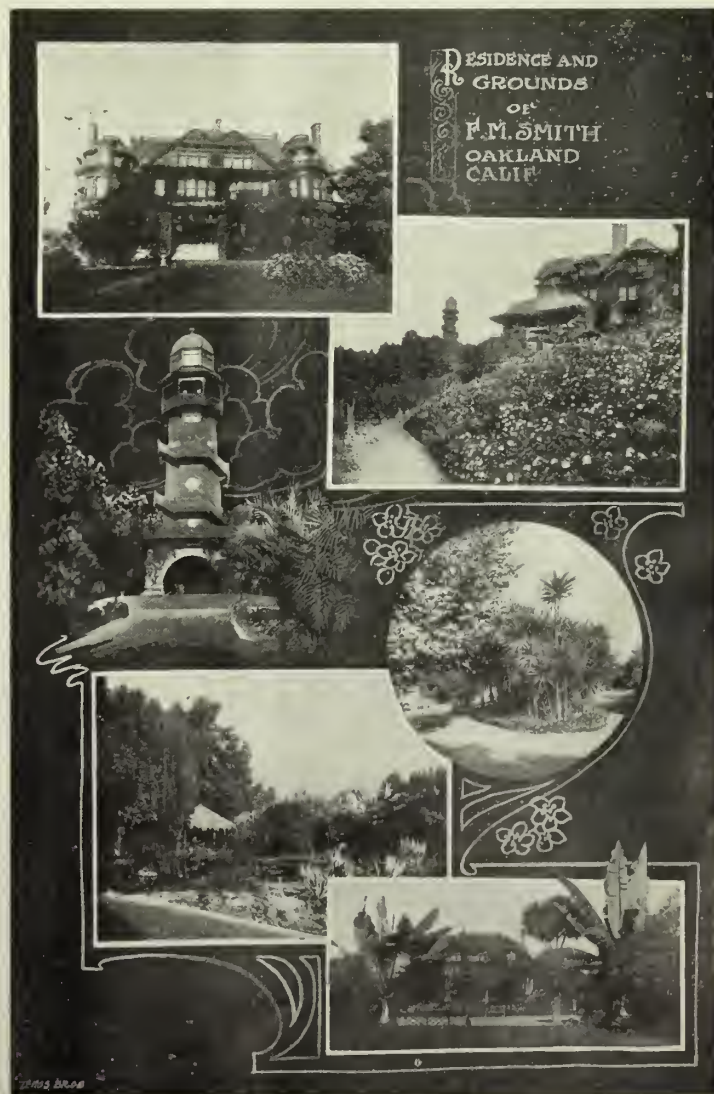
The explanation of "The Elephant and Castle" is probably correct, but I give as an alternative one "The Infante de Castile." If my memory serves me right this is the derivation given by Trench. It is supposed to have been given in connection with the "Spanish Marriage."

"The Bombay Grab," I suggest, may be connected with the Marriage by which Bombay was brought as Dower by the Infanta of Portugal to Charles II. Bombay remained British from that date, 1662, first as a Royal Possession, then under the East India Company and finally under the Government. Whether "grab" is a corruption of "algarab" I leave to those skilled in Eastern languages to decide.

I hazard the conjecture that "The Q. in the Corner" may simply be "The Cour d'honneur"; that the "Whistling Oyster" may be "The Fils du roi," but there can, I think, be little doubt that "The Essex Serpent" was originally "The Six Arpents." For "The Moonrakers" I can offer no suggestion although the last two syllables were probably "de coeur."

Yours faithfully,

C. W. BENNETT.





BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

The annual business meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the British and American Union was held the first Monday in the month at St. George's Hall. The old officers and directors were unanimously re-elected with one exception—Mrs. W. Smellie being elected to fill the vacancy on the Board occasioned by the departure of Mrs. Dane.

A social meeting was held at the same address on the 15th inst. It was the first affair of the kind since the fire and was greatly enjoyed.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN LAW.

The Statistician finds that in the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the English courts of review granted new trials in less than 3½ per cent of the cases brought to their attention. In the United States during the same period it is estimated that 46 per cent of all cases appealed were sent to a new trial, and that in 60 per cent of these the appeal turned upon points of pleading and practice; in other words, pure technicalities.

ENVIALE RECORD OF REPUBLICANS.

The most important laws which were passed by the last session of the national law-making body, under a strictly republican administration, include the following subjects:

Railroad rates, Panama canal, pure food, meat inspection, free alcohol, statehood admission, consular reorganization, national quarantine against yellow fever, rigid steamboat inspection, limitation of immunity of witnesses in criminal cases, promotion of military efficiency, aid for San Francisco, Jamestown exposition aid. There was a total of 320 public acts passed.

BRITISH CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

At the usual monthly meeting of the association the entire program was taken charge of by the well known stereoscopic lecturer, Alfred Foster, who gave his "Scenic Excursion Round the World" for the benefit and pleasure of his fellow Britishers, who, with their friends, thronged the G. A. R. hall, even standing room being at a premium. About 250 pictures were thrown upon the screen illustrative of Mr. Foster's travels. Some scenes deserve special mention, notably views of San Francisco during the great fire, Yosemite and Japan, and pictures descriptive of life and scenery in the Fiji Islands and Samoa, some of these latter being unique. Perhaps the gems of the collection were the views in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, the wonderland of the British Empire in the Far South. During an interval Mr. Foster gave recitations, pathetic and humorous. Miss Lawson appeared in two illustrated songs, Mrs. Cromarty sang "Killarney" and a Scotch selection, and Albert Anthes gave a violin solo.

At the close of the entertainment the usual social gathering was held, at which the occasion was voted one of the most successful in the annals of the association, and a large influx of new members was confidently predicted.

RECORDS SHOULD BE SAFELY HOUSED.

The press of Oakland is giving prominent space to the subjoined communication from George W. McKeand, the well known Searcher of Records and Expert on Titles. It contains a timely suggestion:

"As incidents attendant upon the recent catastrophe demonstrate necessity that the depositaries of the evidence of ownership of real property should be rendered absolutely immune from destruction by the elements and convulsions of nature, it goes without saying that those depositaries should be of other kind than structures little better than those which are ordinarily used to warehouse the provender of man and beast, that in the city of Oakland designated as the Hall of Records being an exhibit of the type in question and probably the best of those maintained throughout the State to preserve the evidences of ownership of the larger portion of its material wealth. The safety of archives more precious than any other evidences of wealth can alone be secured by isolation in abundant space of structures of one story (so that the flooring may be of non-combustible material) with frame of steel supporting roof of metal plate, or tiles, with walls of either metal or brick, cemented but not mortared together, would insure perfection of protection, provided that flames of gas were used for heating, and illumination in place of heating by coal and lighting by electricity."

G. W. McKEAND.

Hobart—"I am in favor of the English rather than the American mode of spelling."

Helen—"Yes?"

Hobart—"Yes, indeed! Take 'parlor,' for instance. Having 'u' in it makes all the difference in the world."

RUSSIA'S GUARDED SECRET.

One of the secret processes which has for ages openly defied the world of science is the iron trade of Russia. The secret of making Russian sheet-iron is owned by the Government, and when a workman enters the service he bids a last farewell to his family and friends, and whether he lives or dies, all trace of him is forever lost. There have been several desperate attempts made to steal or betray the secret, but in every instance it has resulted in the death of the would-be traitor. In one case a letter attached to a kite, which was allowed to escape, was picked up by some peasants, and, despite their protestations that they were unable to read, they were at once put to death by the guards to whom they delivered the letter. It was afterwards decreed that the guards themselves should pass their lives within the works, and to this day the secret remains as hidden as the philosopher's stone.

THE GOLDEN SHIP.

The giant triple-screw turbine Cunarder "Carmania," which reached New York from Liverpool on September 20th, might well have been called a golden ship. In the strong boxes of the steamer were shipments of gold aggregating \$10,328,500.

This gold was imported by banks and bankers in view of the recent money stringency here. The transactions were facilitated by the treasury department, which advanced most of the cash used so that the bankers would not lose interest on their money while the gold was en route. The bankers turned over to the treasury government and other bonds to cover the advances pending the receipt of the gold.

This is said to be the largest quantity of the precious metal ever carried across the ocean on one steamer.

ENGLISH LADIES AND FLOWERS.

English ladies partake the character and the aspect of flowers. I do not mean merely that their visages shine with the pure freshness of matutinal flowers even when within they are contrarily affected, nor am I thinking solely of their azure eyes, limpid as lilies, or of their blonde heads of hair, golden as ears of wheat, or of their transparent skin or roseate hue. No. Apart from all these natural personal traits, English ladies betray in their headgear, in their methods of combing and dressing and general adornment that they have before them the flowers as patterns and models.—Matino of Naples.

ENGRAVING ON A PIN'S HEAD.

A London engraver, Mr. D. Sutton, has just completed a marvelous piece of work in connection with his calling.

Mr. Sutton's work consists of forty-three characters—the alphabet, numerals, engraver's initials and year—upon a pin's head only two millimetres in diameter, and is equivalent to some 2,800 letters upon one side of a three-penny piece.

Although only discernable beneath a powerful glass, the letters are quite distinct and not at all crowded.

DALTON FOR ASSESSOR.

Henry P. Dalton, Assessor for Alameda County, is up for re-election. He is making an independent fight and with good prospects of winning, the majority of voters seemingly being with him. It is admitted that he has made a good public official in the past and has been equitable in his assessments of property, and this will count in his favor on election day.

A remarkable Anglo-American demonstration took place in New York when the 71st Regiment of the National Guard welcomed as their guests 400 Canadian soldiers, including many South African veterans, Americans and Canadians joined in singing a new verse of the British National anthem, specially composed for the occasion. It ran as follows:

God watch our Rulers: o'er,  
Edward and Theodore,  
Rulers we love,  
Send them victorious,  
Long to rule over us,  
In piece most glorious,  
Reign Thou above.

The British House of Commons, even the present House of Commons, is unquestionably the best-dressed assembly in the world, says Harper's Weekly, in a recent issue. "Its members have an air of good breeding about them, of men accustomed to drawing rooms and the best kind of society. Congress at first glance is like a gathering of dissenting ministers on small salaries."

An undertaker in South East Essex erected a new signboard with the notice, "Adult funerals with glass ear and coach complete for 4 pounds 10 shillings. A trial solicited."

THE SCOTTISH SOCIETIES.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club will celebrate Halloween as of yore and an enjoyable time is anticipated. The program will contain several entertaining features. Hogmanay will be the next big event.

Clan Fraser is already planning for a fitting observance of the Robert Burns anniversary, particulars of which will be made public later.

The Caledonian Club has had several very successful social gatherings of late which have helped to hold the membership together, and to attract new members. The annual dinner will be given as usual in December.

SCOTS ARE LAW-ABIDING.

The record of the New York police department, always productive of interesting data, points in its report for 1905 to an unusually significant and comforting conclusion. Of the 198,000 odd arrests that were made in that year not one was a Scotchman. Others may walk with wondering feet or "tread upon the air," but we carry our heads high and our liquor well. We control the street trade and run the railroads and a few of the better insurance companies and we hold the reins with a firmness that brooks no interference.—Detroit Journal.

COMBINATION OFFER.

We offer our Scottish readers the British-Californian (\$1 per year) and The Caledonian, New York, (\$1 per year) for \$1.50 per year. The two magazines should well cover their interests.

The Caledonian is the only illustrated family magazine published in the U. S. and circulated among people of Scottish blood on this continent. It is independent, broad, patriotic, of high literary standard and uplifting moral tone. It gives a just conception of America's debt to Scotland. Biographical sketches of men at home and abroad, and the doings of Scottish Societies are found in its monthly columns.

Present subscribers to the British-Californian may take advantage of this offer by making their renewals now. Send orders to the British Californian, 369 Twelfth street, Oakland.

NOTES.

Mr. Charles D. Taylor, who is Pacific Coast Agent for the White Star and Dominion lines of steamships, has opened up San Francisco offices in the Monadnock Building, Market street, Room 405. The Oakland offices have been discontinued.

Despite the disaster, travel via the popular White Star and Dominion lines, from this coast, has been heavy, and Mr. Taylor is glad to be permanently located where the public will find it convenient to reach him.

One of our New Zealand subscribers (Mr. H. O. Owen, of Nelson) writes: "The terrible disaster to your great city caused profound sympathy in this country—and now the astonishing energy of its population at recovery is a marvel in itself."

Our friend, Austin Lewis, is candidate for the Governorship on the Socialist ticket. He will poll a big vote, augmented not a little by the support of his many friends and admirers in British circles, though he hardly expects to make a winning.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Alexander Wright announce the removal of their residence to Palo Alto, northwest corner of Waverley street and Kingsley avenue.

Mr. Le Baron Smith, the tailor, is back again in the old city, being located at 756 Golden Gate avenue.

ROOSEVELTIAN SPELLING DIFFICULT.

"It takes him a painfully long time to write a letter."

"Yes, he's trying to use as many simplified words as possible."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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**1588 BUSH ST., S. F.**

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Choice New Stock, and the same old Treatment

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### NEW CUNARDER MAURETANIA.

The Cunard express steamer *Mauretania*, which was launched at Wallsend, England, on Sept. 16, is one of the largest craft afloat. She has been built with 175 water-tight compartments, and is as unsinkable as a ship possibly can be. In length she is 790 feet; her breadth is 88 feet; her gross tonnage is 33,200 tons. She will be fitted with turbine engines of 70,000 indicated horse-power, and her speed will be twenty-five knots an hour. To comply with the British admiralty requirements, she is to have an armament of twelve six-inch guns, and there are side bunkers, which, when filled with coal or water, will be equivalent to an armor-belt round the vulnerable portions of the ship. The *Mauretania* will have accommodations for 2,300 passengers, of whom 1,000 will be first and second-class, and the promenades and living spaces are designed on a most generous scale. The architectural treatment of the public rooms and cabins will be unsurpassed, and a special study has been made as to the lighting and ventilation. There will be 1200 windows and sidelights, including 500 patent ventilating lights, and artificial illumination will be furnished by 5,000 electric lamps. Besides a complete elevator and telephone system, there will be a special nursery for the use of baby travelers, and palatial en suite rooms, ten and one-half feet from floor to ceiling. A veranda cafe is provided, and the dining-room arrangements are for table d'hôte or à la carte, as the passengers may desire. The equipment in general will be similar to that of a hotel of the highest class. The steel plates used in the construction of the vessel number 26,000, and in the joining of these plates 500 tons of rivets have been used. Some of these rivets are eight inches in length, each one weighing two and three-quarter pounds. The three anchors each weigh ten tons, with chain cables in proportion. The *Mauretania* is named after that ancient region of northwestern Africa whose coast marked the gateway of the Mediterranean, through which in Roman times passed much of the world's over-sea commerce.

### LONDON DOCKS TO BE IMPROVED.

One of the most important subjects that will come before the British Parliament at its next session will be a bill, which the Government proposes to authorize, creating a "docks and harbor authority" for London, substantially on the lines of the "Mersey Docks and Harbor Board" of Liverpool. It is realized by merchants in London that the commerce of their port, while not falling off, is not progressing in the way that it should. It is still in the value of its exports and imports the greatest port in the world, having last year a trade in value (counting \$5 for a pound sterling) of \$1,425,000,000; Liverpool's trade was \$1,387,500,000; Hamburg's, including coastwise trade, was \$1,150,000,000; New York's, \$1,105,000,000; Marseilles, \$930,000,000; Antwerp's, \$750,000,000; Calcutta's, \$295,000,000, and Bombay's, \$226,000,000. Boston's trade on this basis would be about \$200,000,000.

But, while London still leads the list, it is not keeping pace with Liverpool. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the total tonnage entrances at Liverpool were 16,147,856 tons, against an entrance ten years ago of 11,473,421 tons. This is a far greater relative gain than has been made in London, and hence justifies the merchants, ship owners and traders of the latter metropolis in asking that the proposed change be made. The Dock Board of Liverpool has spent in works of construction very nearly \$150,000,000.

### LUTTRELL FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

(Extract from article in San Francisco Examiner of Sept. 16, 1906, dealing with business transacted Sept. 15, 1906 at the Democratic County Convention.)

"Everett Brown was turned down. He has the Republican and Union Labor nominations and was promised the Democratic endorsement. Some one 'double crossed' Everett, for Hiram A. Luttrell, a young Oakland attorney, was nominated."

Hiram A. Luttrell, nominee for District Attorney of Alameda County, California, has been a practicing attorney and counselor at law, in the City of Oakland, for twenty consecutive years. He is a native of the State of California, was born in the year 1863, and is of English-Irish ancestry.

One of his kinsmen (Hugh Fownes Luttrell) is now a member of the British Parliament for Devon. The present District Attorney of Siskiyou County, California, is a first cousin of Mr. Luttrell, who is a nephew of the late Hon. John K. Luttrell, Congressman for three terms of the Sonoma (California) district, and who, at the time of his demise, was U. S. Fish Commissioner and Special Agent of the U. S. Treasury for Alaska.

### SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The dramatic entertainment and dance given by Pickwick Lodge, Sons of St. George, Saturday evening, September 29th, came off with flying colors. The "Trial by Jury" was a big success, and kept the audience in an uproar from beginning to end. Especially notable was the work of Miss Cotton, the celebrated elocutionist, who took the part of the plaintiff. Mr. Meredith, the originator of the play, as the presiding judge, was a huge success. Mr. M. Luby, the usher, kept the audience laughing by his witty remarks and funny actions.

There was also a fencing act given by pupils of Miss Ingargiola, the well known dancing teacher. Miss Ingargiola also conducted the dances and saw to it that everybody had a good time.

The novel part of the play was the "Ladies' Jury," who were always cutting up, especially annoying the usher, who was a nervous sort of a fellow, he in turn having a hard time to keep order.

Messrs. Watters, Cowley, and Mesdames Cotton, Harris, Wood, Harries, Lopes, Witts, Jones, Hooper, J. Creba Sr. and Moser all distinguished themselves by their clever acting.

The entertainment committee desire to express their thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly helped to make the occasion a success. Messrs. Witts, Burchell, Watters and Coates were of great assistance in helping with stage, curtains, etc., and the committee especially thank them for their kindness.

During the past few weeks Burnaby Lodge has been pleased to welcome into its midst many new arrivals to San Francisco. In order to continue in the good work several enthusiastic brothers have offered prizes for increase of membership. Bro. T. Voddan has offered a prize of five dollars to the member bringing in the first five candidates. Bro. G. Burrows has offered as a prize a handsomely framed picture entitled "Saluting the Admiral" to the member bringing in the next five candidates. Other prizes to the value of \$20 have also been added to the list.

On October 20th the lodge will celebrate Trafalgar Day, in conjunction with Pickwick Lodge, at St. George's Hall, Market street, opposite Gough street. A patriotic program has been prepared, and a large attendance to the smoker is predicted.

The lodge regalia, which was destroyed by the fire, has been replaced through the generosity of Bro. E. Oliver, Past Supreme President of the Order. The gift comprises shield, swords, officers' and members' badges, gavels, hallot box, etc. He has also donated several pictures, amongst them being the well known and famous statesmen, Gladstone and Disraeli.

Every member is urged to make a special effort to increase the membership of the lodge. We want to make it 300 by January 1st, 1907. Are you one of the workers, or are you one of the drones?

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, is having very satisfactory meetings, new members being nominated every Monday evening, maybe two or three only, but sufficient to show that the lodge is quietly growing among the British at this end of the State. A new lodge is talked of for Los Angeles, but that is as far as the idea has progressed. The present membership of Royal Oak Lodge is over two hundred. Brothers Sharp and Meek take an unfailing interest in the lodge work. Brother Meek has just returned from the East, where he was elected one of the National Association of Bakers. He called on several of the lodges belonging to the Sons of Saint George, and was right royally received. Brother Rydall has recovered from the three fractured ribs and bruised arm.

Albion Lodge is still plodding along much the same as usual, the meetings of late have not been as well attended as should have been, but now that the recent holidays are over, no doubt there will be a reaction, and larger meetings will be the result, but notwithstanding this, the order is gradually increasing in membership all the time, as many new applications have recently been passed in to the secretary. Brother Roberts, the able secretary, announced at the last meeting night, that at the present time the order was in a better financial standing than ever before in its history.

In the very near future Albion Lodge will have a new meeting place, they having secured rooms in the new "Knights of Pythias Hall," on the corner of Twelfth and Alice streets. This building is nearing completion, and when finished will be one of the finest buildings for lodge purposes in the City of Oakland, and the members one and all are jubilant at being so fortunate as to secure such good accommodations.

It is the intention of the Lodge to have a big celebration on the opening night, and also to have a big class initiation of the numerous applicants awaiting admission on November 14.

A grand reunion and banquet for members, will take place November 21st, on which occasion a program of unexcelled excellence will be presented. The Lodge has entered into the spirit of progress that now sways Oakland, and is going to have a St. George's Hall of its own. A fine building site has been purchased in a central location, and in the near future a creditable structure will be put up.

President Sully has returned from his hunting trip in the mountains; he reports having had a splendid time and also of being very successful in bagging seven deer. This is five in excess of what the law allows, and our worthy president has been cautioned to quit his bragging, or run the risk of a summons before the Game Commission.

J. MOORE.

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

Empress Victoria Lodge 142, San Francisco, held an enjoyable Evening at Home on Saturday, the 13th inst. at St. George's Hall. Refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in. The committee which so ably conducted the affair consisted of Mesdames E. Flack, M. Lopes and M. Luce. The Lodge is recovering nicely from the disadvantage it was placed under by the April catastrophe.

The many friends of Mrs. R. Meadows, Worthy Secretary of Britannia Lodge No. 7, will be sorry to learn that she has been seriously ill for some weeks past, and at the same time will be pleased to know that at last report her condition showed some improvement.

The Lodge is already in deep grief over the death of a highly esteemed and much loved member, Mrs. Moseby, who passed away a few days ago after a lingering illness. Deceased was one of the earliest members of Britannia Lodge and had been identified with its active work for many years. Her cheerful services and kindly personality will be sadly missed by the sisters in fraternity. The Lodge has postponed all social functions out of respect to her memory.

The funds sent by eastern members of the Order Daughters of St. George to aid their burned-out sisters in San Francisco have been distributed, each member who was a victim of the fire receiving her pro rata. This sensible and impartial way of disbursing the funds has met with universal approval, and it is to be hoped that the Sons will discharge their trust in a manner equally as fair and effective.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The first game of the season in association football was played between the Albion Rovers and Vampires at the Webster-street grounds in Alameda Sunday afternoon, October 14.

In this game, although only a friendly one, there was some of the old-time rivalry that always existed when these two clubs met. Albion won.

The Oakland Hornets Association Football Club have elected the following officers for 1906-7:

President, Richard H. Grey; vice-presidents, George S. Lackie and E. P. McRitchie; club captain, Dr. Oscar N. Taylor; field captain, Harry R. Elliott; vice-captain, W. E. (Percy) Chambers; association delegates, E. Pomeroy and E. P. McRitchie; league delegates, R. A. Hunter and Max Waeber; secretary, Edgar Pomeroy; treasurer, J. M. Francis; collector, John McClelland; selection committee, Elliott, Pomeroy, McRitchie and C. B. Martin; grounds committee, Pomeroy, Waeber and Martin; banquet committee, Waeber, McLachlan and Louis H. Schaadt.

It was decided to hold the annual banquet on October 27.

During the Australasian wool season of 1905-6, just closed, 1,869,455 bales of wool were exported, valued at \$122,932,710, against 1,595,734 bales, valued at \$98,267,696, for the preceding season, a net gain of \$24,665,014. Adding the wool locally consumed the production for 1905-6 is valued at \$124,905,462. At the end of the year 1905 there were 93,836,545 sheep in Australasia, an increase of 10,517,031 over 1904, which is by far the greatest addition to the flocks which has taken place for many years.

### HIGH.

Pat—"What be yer charge for a funeral notice in yer paper?"

Editor—"Half a crown an inch."

Pat—"Good heavens! An' me poor brother was six feet high."

Official reports show that the net total loss of insurance companies through the San Francisco disaster was \$165,000,000.



**JUDGE KERRIGAN.**

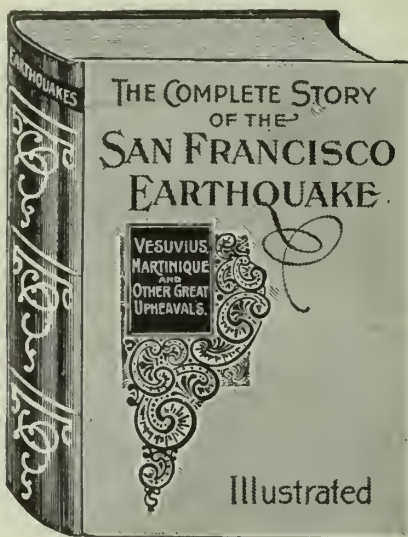
The Hon. Frank H. Kerrigan is a candidate for Judge of the District Court of Appeals. Judge Kerrigan has been on the Superior Bench of the City and County of San Francisco for the past eight years, and prior to that time he served a term as Justice of the Peace. His record in both these positions is so excellent that we would like to see him on the Appellate Bench.

**★ XMAS IS COMING.**

And you will need to make presents. The British-Californian will make its subscribers a present in advance, and they can pass it along at the proper time if they see fit.

Our proposition is this: The \$1.50 earthquake book advertised below will be given free to new subscribers, or to present subscribers who renew now for one year; the subscription to be credited from the time of expiration, of course.

We have sold several hundred copies of this work at \$1.50, and it has given general satisfaction. It will make a splendid holiday gift to send to distant friends. We expect subscribers to send 25 cents extra to cover cost of mailing, or to call for the book. If desired, we will mail the book direct to your friend, and in time to reach its destination by Christmas. Only one book to each subscriber as the supply is limited.



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**FACTS WORTH KNOWING.**

The reason why birds do not fall off their perches is because they can not open their feet when their legs are bent. When a hen walks its toes close as it raises its foot.

Mr. William Livesey, of Fulwood, Preston, England, son of the founder of the teetotal movement, who has just completed his ninety-ninth year, is the oldest pledged teetotaler in the world.

Wordsworth's "We are Seven" gravestone in Conway churchyard is in danger of being destroyed. Owing to mutilations by curiosity-hunters it is fast disappearing. It is proposed to protect it by railings.

Mr. John McNeill, who was known all over Scotland as one of the foremost of Highland dancers, died at his house at Upper Gray street, Edinburgh, after a very brief illness. To his many friends the intimation of his death will be a painful surprise, for it was only a few days before that, along with a number of other dancers, he appeared at Drummond Castle before the King and Queen of Spain.

The oldest chemist's shop in England is in Knaresborough, occupied by Mr. E. W. Lawrence. The shop was established in 1720, and many interesting particulars of Mr. Lawrence's predecessors are preserved, including herbals, dispensatories and the like, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Against a pillar in the shop are strips of leather formerly used to hold quills of quicksilver, and drugs worn as charms against accident and disease.

A special effort is being made, both in Guernsey and in the Isle of Man, toward preserving the passing dialects of those places. The dialect of the Guernsey is Norman-French, and of the Isle of Man, Manx, an offshoot of the Gaelic. It is said that in the latter place, with the passing of the present generation, there will be no one living who can speak the dialect; and the phonograph is at present being used in different parts of the island, by the Manx Language Society, to record the speaking of old men whose accent is still pure.

The last day of August was a day of special interest for Irishmen the world over from the fact that on that date, a hundred years ago one of the most gifted and most brilliant of Erin's sons first saw the light of day. This was Charles Lever, that most exhilarating of novelists, whose rollicking stories of Irish life and character have for over half a century found an honored place in the libraries of the highest and humblest in every land where the English tongue is spoken. The son of James Lever, an Englishman who came of a good old Lancashire stock, Charles James Lever was born in the North Strand, Dublin (afterwards changed to Amiens street), on the 31st of August, in the year 1806.

Every rifle made at the British Government works is tested before it goes into service, as regards its accuracy. Each must put five consecutive shots within a rectangle of 1 inch by 1 1/4 inches at a distance of 100 feet. Occasionally, however, it happens that for some unknown reason there is a "wide" shot, the bullet striking one-half inch out, though it is certain that the variations in the powder were quite insufficient to account for so large an error. Another curious point is that the accuracy and regularity of a rifle at 100 feet are in no way proportional to its accuracy at 600 or 1000 yards.

There are fifty-seven theaters in London and forty-one halls. Greater London is protected by 16,846 metropolitan and 1144 city police. The length of streets in London boroughs is now 2158 1/2 miles, and they cost over \$10,000,000 a year to keep up. Trains, tramcars and omnibuses in 1905 carried 1,021,335,844 people.

In New Zealand no children are allowed to work in factories or mines; the state owns railways, telegraphs, telephones and coal mines; an eight-hour working day is compulsory, as is also arbitration in strikes; there is Government fire and life insurance, and Government refrigerating and packing houses, ensuring clean meat, uniform prices, and well-paid employees. Political dishonesty does not now exist in New Zealand, and Premier Seddon, the able statesman who has been active in accomplishing many of these reforms, shortly before his death (which occurred in June, 1906), made the inspiring announcement: "There is today not a pauper in New Zealand."

One would never suspect seaweed of being useful; but the substance called algin is easily boiled out of the common weed wrack of the beach, and the making of algin is becoming one of the great British industries. Algin is a colorless jelly fourteen times more sticky than starch, thirty-seven times stickier than gum arabic. It can be hardened and bleached into a beautiful vegetable ivory, and, as "carbon cement," is a packing for boilers. Its uses for cooking, confectionery, and a dozen other trades are raising the price of kelp, and will soon bring great prosperity to the Shetlands, Orkneys and Hebrides.

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### CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Meets Fridays at 3766 27th St., S. F. Chief, D. D. McRae; 1st chieftain, D. J. McFarland; 2d chieftain, F. F. Finlay; 3d chieftain and secretary, Jas. H. Duncan; 4th chieftain, J. W. Cameron; physician, Dr. J. A. J. McDonald.

### SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets 2d and 4th Saturday evenings at Potrero Opera House, San Francisco.

Royal Chief, Geo. Dow; chieftain, J. W. Davidson; recorder, D. Girdwood, 1256 Church St.; treasurer, John Ross; financial secretary, M. S. Morrison; property man, R. Rintoul; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. McGregor; trustees, Walter G. Campbell, John A. Hannay, James W. Maitland.

### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, OAKLAND.

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President.....A. K. Crawford, M. D.  
Secretary.....J. C. Velth

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#### OBJECTS OF THE CLAN.

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "In time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements, and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

#### BENEFITS.

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$50.00.

#### FEES AND DUES.

Active members, initiation fee.....\$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues.....75c or \$1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee.....\$5.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues.....\$2.00  
The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at Twin Peaks Hall, 17th and Noe streets, San Francisco.  
Chief.....John Hood  
Secretary.....T. Forsyth, 1016 Guerrero St.

OAKLAND—Clan Macdonald (Glencoe), meets second and fourth Fridays (8 p. m.) Fraternal Hall, 14th and Washington streets.  
Chief.....Wm. P. Grant  
Secretary.....A. Proctor, 928 34th St.

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G. Secy.....T. Poyser, 277 Third ave., S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO—Burnaby Lodge, 194, Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President.....Alex. Lawson  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Wood, 4 Alemany St.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pickwick Lodge, 259, Meets every Monday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President.....Walter Cneetham  
W. Secretary.....T. Poyser, 277 Third ave., S. F.

OAKLAND—Albion Lodge, 206, meets Monday evenings, California Hall, Clay street.  
Worthy President.....Geo. Sully  
Worthy Secretary, J. F. Roberts, 12th & Market

ALAMEDA—Derby Lodge, 285, meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Masonic Bldg.  
Worthy President.....E. W. Stretch  
Worthy Secretary, E. James, 2044 Alameda ave.

SAN JOSE—Victoria Lodge, 287, meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President.....I. Knight, 135 White st.  
Worthy Sec'y, E. W. Maynard 112 S. First St.

SACRAMENTO—Jubilee Lodge, 135, meets Thursday evenings at 1014 Eighth street.  
Worthy President.....R. Anderson  
Worthy Secretary ..W. H. Button, 900 M St.

GRASS VALLEY—Victoria Lodge, 289, meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President.....Josiah Mewton  
Worthy Secretary ..Thos. R. James

LOS ANGELES—Royal Oak, 220, meets Mondays at 121½ S. Broadway.  
Mondays, Mammoth Hall, 519 S. Broadway.  
Worthy President.....C. E. Packman  
Worthy Secretary, Ed. Cooper, 137 Ave, 52 W.

PASADENA—Alexandra Lodge, 385, meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagles' Hall.  
W. Pres.....J. Munns, 3. Vernon ave, Pas.  
W. Secretary ..T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

RIVERSIDE—Riverside Lodge, 472, meets first and third Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Main street.  
Worthy President.....Stanley Rogers  
W. Sec.....Jas. M. Hastings, 596 E. 11th st.

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

SAN FRANCISCO—Britannia Lodge, 7, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President.....Mrs. J. Creba  
W. F. Sec.....Mrs. R. Meadows, 1976 Folsom st.

SAN FRANCISCO—Empress Victoria Lodge, 142 meets Saturday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
W. President.....Mrs. A. E. Creba, 353 Prospect av.  
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